State Library

The Asheville News.

VOL. 10---NO. 52.} ASHEVILLE, N. C., JULY 14, 1859. {WHOLE NO. 520.

CALENDAR FOR 1859.

1859.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	...	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...
Feb.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mar.	27	28	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
April	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
May	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
June	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	...	...

1859.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aug.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Sept.	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Oct.	25	26	27	28	29	30	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Nov.	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Dec.	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

PILES. FISTULA,

Strictures, Tumors, Cancers, Scrofula, &c.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clopton's Wonderful Remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 24, 1859. 1y.

REEMS CREEK, N. C., April 25, 1859.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON—*Dear Sir:* Yours dated 3d inst., came to hand about ten days ago. I should have written sooner but got one of my hands badly hurt. The Ointment I got from you, I think three years ago, made a perfect cure of a sore on my face of long standing. It has been a neglect in me not to acknowledge it sooner.—There are two men in my neighborhood afflicted with cancer. I presume these cases have too far advanced to be cured. E. H. McClure has one which began just under the eye, and has gone round the eye. The eye if not destroyed is sunk. Robert Hunter's began close to his ear where the jaw bone works up to the ear, now spread all round, got down on his neck. I done my best two years ago for them to go and see you. Hunter started, got into Georgia, met with some old woman who undertook his case and he turned back. Willis Lunsford took my advice, he got the Ointment from you some months ago, he is now completely cured. The place I described to you on my breast I think is probably cured or checked for the present.

Respectfully yours,
WM. COLEMAN.

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes. Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs. Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the PEOPLE. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Asheville, April 2, 1859. tf

ASHEVILLE
CARRIAGE SHOP.

HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for the past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction. My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. McGREGOR.

January 20, 1859. tf

NO stock of Gentlemen's Clothing has ever been brought to this market that can compare in cheapness and variety with that now on hand at J. A. PATTON'S.

COOKING STOVES.

THE undersigned is just receiving a large lot of Cooking Stoves, of the most *approved patterns* and *designs*, and embracing all sizes, from the *smallest to the largest*. Come, bring your money, and buy one at *low figures*.

JAS. B. RANKIN.

Asheville, June 2, 1859. tf

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company.

AT a meeting of the members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company, convened in Asheville ot Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and officers were elected to serve during the year, viz :

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. D. Rankin, M. Patton, J. W. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Sec'y.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, }
W. H. McKee, } Executive Committee.
Charles B. Root, }

For further information the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.—1y.

NEWTON ACADEMY.

THE session at this Academy will commence on the 3d Monday of May next under the charge of Rev. JACOB HOOD as Principal, whose reputation as a Teacher is well known throughout this country.

The session will continue five months, and the following rates of Tuition will be charged, viz :

Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session,	$ 6 00
Geography, English Grammar, and Arithmetic *continued*,	8 00
All other English Branches,	10 00
Latin, French and Greek,	12 00
Contingent fee, payable in advance,	1 00

Tuition due at the end of the session, and will be charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. Deduction made only in cases of continued sickness.

This Academy is a beautiful new Building, situate on the Plank Road, one and one quarter of a mile south of Asheville, on an elevated position, near to a *good Buncombe spring*, and in a thickly settled neighborhood, where boarding can be had on moderate terms; and the entire country around is as beautiful and as healthy as can be found any where.

M. PATTON,
Pres. of Board of Trustees.

April 7, 1859. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms. Also, Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

January 6, 1859. tf.

Molasses, Molasses.

MANUFACTURED from the Chinese Sugar Cane, by W. W. McDowell, for sale by gallon or barrel, by

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Shingles.

I want twelve or fifteen thousand Shingles—White or Yellow Pine.

Nov. 18, 1858. JAMES A. PATTON.

EVERY kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, by

Nov. 18, 1859. J. A. PATTON.

PROPERTY FOR SALE IN MARION, N. C.

THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable residence in the town of Marion, McDowell county. The lot contains about half an acre, and has upon it a neat and convenient residence, a ten-pin alley, and all necessary out-buildings.—It lies upon main street, immediately adjoining Stephens' Hotel, and is very desirable property. Further information concerning it can be had by calling on G. W. Glass, Esq., of Marion.

If not disposed of privately, it will be offered at public sale during the week of the next County Court of McDowell county.

It will be sold on six months credit, the purchaser giving note and approved security.

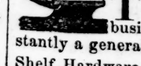
J. R. HEMPHILL.

Asheville, June 2, 1859. tf

HARDWAIE
—AND—
GROCERIES

THREE DOORS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE,

Spartanburg, S. C.



THE subscribers, having commenced the Hardware and Grocery business in this town, will keep constantly a general assortment of

Shelf Hardware, Carpenters' and Blacksmith's Tools, Farming Implements,

Carriage Materials,

Axes, Hoes, Chains, Nails, &c.,&c.

—ALSO—

A General Assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Part of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Bacon Hams and Sides, Fish, Rice, Soap, Candles and Starch; which they offer for sale, low for CASH, or in exchange for country produce.

HARDY, AGNEW & CO.

Spartanburg, S. C., May 12, 1859. tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership in the Livery and Sale Stable business, heretofore existing between Thomas T. Patton and John F. Sullivan, is this day terminated by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern must present them to John F Sullivan. All debts due the firm will be collected by him. Make prompt payment and save costs.

J. F. SULLIVAN,
T. T. PATTON.

May 4, 1859. tf

ED. J. ASTON,
Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE—Brick Corner, opposite the Court House.

RESIDENCE—Church street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

☞Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours of the day or night.

Asheville, March 25, 1858.

VALUABLE LAND
Near Asheville,
FOR SALE.

ON the 25th day of August next, we will sell on the premises, the valuable Farm belonging to the Estate of the late Thomas Foster, and lying on Swannanoa River, two miles east of the town of Asheville. The Tract contains about

SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,

A large portion of it the best quality of River Bottom.

There are on the place a good

Grist and saw Mill,

and large and convenient buildings of every kind. The place has long been known as one of the best Stands in the up-country.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as any one wishing to buy will look and judge for himself.

TERMS.—Twelve months credit, with bond and approved security, and title withheld until the purchase money is paid.

G. C. ALEXANDER, } Executors.
THOS. H. FOSTER, }

Feb. 10, 1859. tds

ONE WORD.

ALL indebted to us will bear in mind that the year has closed, and we have served them faithfully. Now return the compliment by serving us, and allowing us to pass receipts in full. SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

January 1, 1859.

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend, and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 17, 1859. tf

NEW FAMILY GROCERY
AND
EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he will open during the week before the next April Court, a regular family Grocery and

EATING SALOON.

He will have in his Establishment Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Dried Beef, Bacon, Bologne Sausages, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon, Lobsters, Cheese, Crackers, Candies, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c. A quantity of all sorts of

BREAD,

kept constantly on hand. It is his purpose to keep a number one house, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of country produce, Butter, Eggs, Poultry &c., taken in exchange for Edibles, or bought at the market price.

Call at the store house immediately south of Gudger's Hotel on the court house square, and you shall have anything to Eat you may call for. No Liquors kept in the establishment.

Meals prepared on short notice, and at any hour, day or night.

A. B. ROMANO, Agent.

March, 24, 1859. tf.

LEATHER.

UPPER and Sole, always on hand at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Negroes Wanted.

WE want to buy from **100 TO 500** LIKELY NEGROES, for whom we will pay the highest cash prices.

CHUNN & PATTON.

Asheville, Feb. 10, 1859. tf

SULPHUR SPRINGS,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS well known watering place and delightful summer resort, will be open for the reception of company, under the management of MR. C. C. TERRY, late of the

"MOUNTAIN HOUSE."

Every effort will be made to render comfortable all who may visit the Sulphur.

The excellent qualities of the water, the purity of the atmosphere, and the magnificence and beauty of the surrounding scenery, are too well known to render any attempt at description necessary.

The Springs are five miles west of Asheville, on the State Turnpike Road.

May 12, 1859. tf

***The Columbia Carolinian Charleston Mercury for two months, and forward bill to C. C. Terry, Sulphur Springs.

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1859.

IT is ordered by the Court that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law & Equity be held for the county of Buncombe, on the third Monday in July, A. D., 1859, and continue for two weeks.

Witness, W. M. HARDY, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Asheville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1859.

W. M. HARDY, *C. S. C.*

May 19, 1859. 6w

Hooped and Spring Skirts.

NEW lot—latest styles—just received—at reduced prices. GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

NEW
Ambrotype Gallery.

THE subscriber having bought out Mr. Lewis' entire stock and apparatus, with a large addition of Cases, &c., offers his services to the public generally on most reasonable terms. Pictures from one dollar upwards, of all styles. His long experience induces him to believe that all who patronise him will be more than pleased.

Call and give him a trial. Rooms at the old stand. E. W. HERNDON.

Asheville, April 7, 1859. tf

GENT'S SHOES.

DECIDEDLY the handsomest lot of Gent's Dress Shoes ever exhibited in Asheville.—Call at the largest establishment in town. Dispute it if you can.

—ALSO—

At the same place will be found a new lot of fine Sugar, hard to beat.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

JAS. A. PATTON
Is now prepared to exhibit an unusually extensive & varied assortment of Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES & CLOTHING,

FOR the SPRING TRADE, inviting special attention to his DRESS GOODS, both for ladies and gentlemen.

Particular attention has been paid to the selection of his Stock for the present season, and he feels assured that the public have now an opportunity of supplying themselves on the most favorable terms, with the choicest goods and latest patterns.

To prompt paying and responsible persons, he is anxious to sell both for CASH and on a CREDIT; but he has no hesitation in saying that he can and does sell much cheaper for CASH.

Every species of Domestic Produce, Hay, Corn, and grain of every sort, taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest market price.

The first Store in the south end of the village.—Look for it! There you will always find a hearty welcome, a full supply of all the articles usually kept in a country store, of first rate quality, and at MODERATE PRICES.

Asheville, April 14, 1859. tf

TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Property on which he now resides, in the south end of Asheville.

The Lot contains 2½ acres, and has upon it a new Dwelling House 48×28 feet, two stories, a blacksmith shop, and all necessary out-buildings. It lies on the main street, and as a public house or business stand is very valuable. There is on the place a spring of excellent water.

For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises.

E. L. TRIPLETT.

June 23, 1859. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified to call immediately and settle, and thereby save cost.

M. L. DOYLE.

PHILIPS' HOTEL
Murphey, N. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is prepared to render comfortable all who may honor him with a visit.

HIS TABLE

shall be supplied with the best the country affords which, with comfortable Beds, and unremitting attention to his guests, will he trusts render his Establishment worthy of patronage, a liberal portion of which he solicits. His stables shall always be supplied with Good Horse Feed, and a Good Hostler.

Call and give me a Trial and you shall be pleased.

N. G. PHILIPS.

January 20, 1859.

NOTICE.

IN future, except in cases of sickness or inability, we will send no goods from our store for examination:—always glad to exhibit them at our counters to friends and customers. Our interest demands the adoption of this rule.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

10,000 LBS. of Iron and Nails, just received. Every No. of Nails, & all kinds of Iron. J. A. PATTON.

June 30, 1859.

1859. 1859.
SPRING STOCK.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now opening at their old stand, a very desirable and attractive stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Having been purchased by an experienced merchant in the city of New York, on the most favorable terms, they hope to give satisfaction to their patrons, and be enabled to sell as cheap as the big house, or any other. We invite all to call and examine our stock.

April 7, 1859. tf

GOODS! GOODS!

NOW IS THE TIME!

Come and Buy New Goods
AT COST!

THE heavy stock of rich and splendid GOODS, lately opened at JACKSON'S, will, from this day, be sold at

COST!

They must go. There is no help for it. They have to be converted into money in the shortest possible space of time.

The stock is rich, fresh and complete, embracing everything to be found in a first class retail store.

Every article will be sold at cost, for cash in hand.

Now is your time to buy bargains. Come along, for the Goods are rapidly going off.

During Court week there will be an

AUCTION

every night, commencing on Monday, and continuing through the week.

Persons who wish to make a bill of $75 or $100, can do so on four months time, and have the goods at cost.

☞All persons indebted to W. H. Jackson & Co., or to W. H. Jackson, will call immediately and make payment. All claims remaining unsettled on the 20th instant, will be put out for collection.

E. SLUDER, Trustee.

Asheville, April 7, 1859. tf

FAMILY GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscribers having determined to supply Asheville, and vicinity, with what has been long needed, a first class

FAMILY GROCERY,

are now receiving a large assortment of Goods in their line, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Fish, Cheese, Crackers, Pickles, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Toys of every kind, and a general stock of Fancy Goods, making their establishment a genuine

VARIETY STORE.

They have a choice stock of Cigars and Tobacco.

They invite the public to call and examine their assortment, and they will find every article fresh and excellent, and prices extremely low.—Store nearly opposite Gaines, Deaver & Co., in the brick house long known as the Drug Store.

PATTON & YOUNG.

P. S.—No Books kept in the establishment.

Dec. 2, 1858.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,
MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS well known House has been re-opened for the accommodation of the traveling public. It has been and will continue to be a First Class Hotel. One very great advantage it possesses over other Houses is its being almost embowered in Shade Trees.

The promenades, (of which there are three,) are so thoroughly shaded that a person may enjoy them at any hour of the day.

In fact, its admirable situation with regard to coolness and quietness, and its elevated position, commanding one of the finest Mountain Views, render it the most desirable stopping place in Morganton, or in the

MOUNTAIN REGION.

The Proprietor has added and will continue to add to its comfort and conveniences; and he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage he formerly enjoyed.

His Stables are attended by one of the best, if if not the *very best*, Hostlers in the Southern Country—the far famed "SILAS."

About the first of July next, the Western N. C. R. R. will be completed to Newton; and persons going to Morganton will find ready access by this route, via Salisbury, Statesville, and Newton, where, besides the regular Stage Coach, there will be a

Comfortable and Commodious Vehicle,

to convey passengers on to Morganton.

Persons going from Charlotte to Morganton, will find ready facilities for transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton; and at Lincolnton, B. S. Johnson, Esq'r., the proprietor of the Hotel, will provide good Horses, Carriages, and Drivers, for public use; and equal facilities will be offered at Morganton, for transportation to any required place.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, June 23, 1859. 6w

Town Property

FOR SALE.

THE house and lot now occupied by M. L. Doyle, is offered for sale. The lot fronts on the Public Square, and has upon it neat and comfortable buildings—including dwelling, storehouse, stables, carriage house, bake oven, &c.

The property is valuable, and well adapted for a private residence or business stand.

For further information inquire of M. L. Doyle on the premises, or the undersigned.

—0—*ALSO*—0—

A FARM, lying 2½ miles from Asheville, in Chunn's Cove, and in the neighborhood of Mr. Stephen Lee's. The tract contains 100 acres—is well timbered, well watered, and very productive.

For terms, apply to M. L. Doyle, in Asheville, or to the subscriber.

T. KEENAN.

Buggy and Harness.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. have on hand a No. 1 Buggy for sale, made to order. Any person wishing to buy would do well to give them a call. June 16—tf

I Rather Think I Will.

Oh! I'll tell you of a fellow,
Of a fellow I have seen,
Who is neither white nor yellow,
But is altogether green.
He has told me of a cottage,
Of a cottage on a hill;
And he begged me to accept him,
But I hardly think I will.

Now the tears the creature wasted,
Were enough to turn a mill;
Then his name it isn't charming,
For its only common "Bill,"
And he wishes me to wed him,
But I hardly think I will,
And he begged me to accept him,
But I hardly think I will.

O he whispered of devotion,
Of devotion pure and deep,
But it seemed so very silly,
That I almost fell asleep!
And he thinks it would be pleasant,
As we journey down the hill,
To go hand in hand together,
But I hardly think I will!

He was here last night to see me,
And he made so long a stay,
I began to think the blockhead
Never meant to go away.
At first I learned to hate him,
And now I hate him still,
Yet he urges me to have him,
But I hardly think I will!

I'm sure I couldn't choose,
But the very deuce is in it;
For he says if I refuse him
That he couldn't live a minute!
And you know, the blessed Bible
Plainly says, "we musn't kill,"
So I've thonght the matter over,
And I rather think I will!

A Man Arrested for a Murder Committed 24 Years ago.

The Memphis Bulletin of a recent date, says:

"A striking instance of the certainty of punishment which, sooner or later, never fails to follow the commission of murder, came to our knowledge yesterday. It seems that a little over twenty-four years ago, a man named C. B. Ivey, residing in Roane county, East Tennessee, conceived a dislike to a sister in-law, residing in that county, and murdered her in a deliberate and cold-blooded manner. He was arrested for the crime, tried, and convicted, but owing to some palliating circumstance connected with the affair, instead of being executed he was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Shortly after his incarceration in jail, however, he effected his escape and made his way to Arkansas river, when he resided up to within a few weeks past. During his residence in Arkansas—a period of some twenty-four years—he married a highly respectable young lady of that State, became the father of a family, the owner of a large plantation, and was honored by his fellow citizens with the post of magistrate for a term of ten years, and the duties of which position he discharged with fidelity and to the general acceptation of the citizens. He also became connected with and for years was a leading member of one of the prominent Christian denominations of the day. Surrounded by his family, possessed of an abundance of this world's goods, and enjoying the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and a large circle of friends he lived in fancied security, having long since ceased to fear that the hand of justice would trace him to his far-removed position from the scene of the murder he had committed. But the appearance at his home, about two weeks since, of an officer, armed with a requisition from the Governor of the State whose laws he had outraged, at once and forever dissipated all his assurances of safety, and without resistance he yielded himself up to the official's custody. He arrived at this city last evening, in the charge of the person who traced him out, and will be conveyed at once to Roane county, taking to day's train on the Memphis and Charleston railroad."

A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT POLK.—In his late speech at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, President Buchanan, who was Secretary of State under President Polk, paid the following tribute to that lamented statesman. He said :

"You refer to mournful events. You speak of President Polk. He was proud in speaking of his intense love for his *alma mater*.—He was a good man, a great man, an honest man. No man ever performed the duties of his high office more conscientiously than Jame K. Polk. Justice has not yet been done to his memory. But the impartial historian, when he comes to collect the events of that period, will place James K. Polk on the list of the most noble and distinguished men of the country. He was a laborious man, and sacrificed himself with immense labors."

The President did no more than justice to this lamented statesman. It was the intention of Mr. Polk, had he lived, to have written a history of his own Administration, and a record, relative to all the important facts connected with it, is now in possession of Mrs. Polk. At the proper time they will no doubt be compiled by some capable person, and placed before the public.

We know that Mr. Polk was exceedingly anxious that this should be done, in order that the public might more fully understand some important facts connected with his Administration which at present are rather shrouded in mystery.—*Washington States.*

The black Republicans are very anxious to know who the Democrats will nominate as their candidate for the next Presidency.—We can tell them. The man who will beat their candidate.—*Boston Post.*

A little boy killed his brother the other day in Brooklyn, because he would not give him his Sabbath School excursion ticket!

In this world, full often, our joys are only the tender shadows which our sorrows cast.

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

"The Blue Ridge Railroad vs. The French Broad Railroad."

TO "ECONOMY."

I have succeeded in obtaining a copy of the Statutes of North Carolina, and will, from it, anticipate your answer to my queries.

In February, 1855, the State of North Carolina chartered the "Western North Carolina Company," to "construct a railway from the town of Salisbury, on the 'North Carolina Road,' to some point on the French Broad River beyond the Blue Ridge."

The North Carolina Railroad, commonly called the North Carolina Central Railroad, has been finished about five years. The "Western North Carolina Railroad Company," is proceeding with the construction of its road from Salisbury as far as Morganton, which is situated near the eastern base of the Blue Ridge.

At the same session the Legislature of North Carolina chartered the "Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company" for the purpose of establishing a communication by railroad from some of the railroads now built or in course of construction in South Carolina, along the French Broad Valley, across the western part of the State, so as to effect a direct communication between one of the said roads in South Carolina and the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad in East Tennessee."

The "railroads built or in course of construction in South Carolina," intended by the Act, are the "Greenville and Columbia Railroad," which was finished at the time the Act was passed, and the "Union and Spartanburg Railroad," which was at that time and is still unfinished. The issue presented by "Economy" is made in behalf of the latter company.

The ninth section of the charter of the "Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company" enacts that "the road shall correspond in guage with the North Carolina Railroad (which is different from the guage of the South Carolina Railroad,) and if the same is constructed, the chartered rights and privileges of the company in that portion of the road at which any connection may hereafter be made by any road from the 'North Carolina Railroad' to the said Greenville and French Broad Railroad and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, shall cease and determine, if the General Assembly shall so require, as soon as such connection shall be made."—This section further provides that the Greenville and French Broad Railroad shall be subscribed by that company, at its prime cost, to the capital stock of the company that may make a connection between the "North Carolina Railroad" and the Greenville and French Broad Railroad; and the part of the Greenville and French Broad Railroad which may be constructed between the said connection and the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad shall constitute a part of any railroad which shall connect the "North Carolina Railroad" with the Greenville and French Broad Railroad; and be under the control and direction of the company which may make the said connection; and the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company shall have the same rights and privileges as other stockholders; and the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company shall, then, be limited to a railroad from the South Carolina line to the point of connection.

With such conditions, the charter of the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company is a nulity. That company has no charter in North Carolina, except it be to build a road for a North Carolina company, and, to the amount of the "prime cost" of the road, be admitted to the rights and privileges of a stockholder in the North Carolina company. These conditions apply only to the most valuable part of the road, viz: that which may be constructed between the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, and the point of connection of the French Broad Railroad with any railroad which may be built to connect it with the "North Carolina Railroad." From the South Carolina line to the point of such connection, which will be worth more than the Union and Spartanburg Railroad, is left to the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company. The charter from North Carolina is a mere mockery, and it requires no little assurance to press upon the citizens of the State of South Carolina such an undertaking. We have no money to build the roads which the necessities of our own State demand, much less to build an extension of the North Carolina Railroad to the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad in East Tennessee.

CANDOR.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD vs. THE FRENCH BROAD RAILROAD.

'ECONOMY' TO 'CANDOR.'

I cheerfully acknowledge the rule you have laid down for the government of those who undertake to enlighten public opinion. I have and will observe substantially the rule, as to all material facts, and require the same observance on your part. 'Assuming your assent to this obvious propriety,' you will excuse me for expressing my surprise for your breach of the rule at the threshold, and for saying if you were as scrupulous in your reading as you pretend to be solicitous for truth, you would not have propounded your "queries," since I had answered them before they were asked. If you will refer to my last article, and read it understandingly; and not for the purpose of finding fault without cause, you will discover that I have substantially answered your two first "queries" in the affirmative, together with my reasons against the conclusions you have drawn from the facts. I have denied, and do deny, that a difference in the gauges of railroads makes any material difference in the business of roads. It is true that when guages differ, the "expense, delay and confusion of unlading and relading the cars" will occur at the junctions, and this is true also when gauges do not differ. Name a single instance if you can where the cars of different companies, whose gauges agree, are continued over other roads without "unlading and relading" at the junction. I know of none; and until you prove this to be a general rule, your objection to the French Broad Road, on account of a difference in gauge, is without merit in any particular. Does Virginia object to joining the Greensboro' and Danville Road when she meets the North Carolina gauge at the State line, because of the "expense, delay and confusion of unlading and relading cars" at that point? Is it (I have before asked the same question) any objection to the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad that it meets the North Carolina gauge at Charlotte? It may not appear strange to you that no objection was urged to this road because the North Carolina guage was different. But to me, and those who think with me, it is strange that objection should be urged against the French Broad Road, which would have applied with equal, if not greater force, to the Columbia and Charlotte road. Will you explain why this is so? Don't forget that the French Broad road is of infinitely greater advantage to Charleston and the State at large, than the Columbia and Charlotte road. Remember, too, that the French Broad Road is chartered in South Carolina, and that the "unlading and relading" will take place at Greenville or Spartanburg C. H., some twenty-five miles in this State, and not at the State line, as you have erroneously stated. You have stated this fact, I suppose, with "a scrupulous exactness."—Your objections to the French Broad road in this particular, proceeds upon the assumption that if North Carolina should build the road to the State line, it would be folly in South Carolina to extend her road and form a junction at that point! Would not the converse of the proposition be true? Suppose Georgia should build the Blue Ridge Railroad from Knoxville to Athens via Clayton or the Rabun Gap, you think it falling short of an extreme folly" in South Carolina to extend the Pendleton Railroad to a junction at the Rabun Gap?

I must remind you (by way of imitating your courtesies) that the data upon which you found your opinions in other respects, is not over creditable to your search for knowledge of railroad routes. You say:

"I cannot find on Poor's railroad map (the best that is published) the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap, and Charleston Railroad, which you mention as the western connection of the French Broad Railroad."

By this I understand you as denying the existence of any such a company. Any other construction of your language would render it meaningless and subject you to the charge of duplicity, unless you affect to understand me as saying this road is finished and in running condition, and are ambitious to be deemed a stickler for trifles, which the character you have assumed forbids me to believe. Again reminding you of your maxim —"scrupulous exactness in the statement of facts"—and insisting that the rule is more rigid on you in requiring accuracy in your statement of facts, especially when you undertake to contradict others, I proceed to prove that there is such a thing as "the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad Company." In July, 1855, I had the honor, in company with other South Carolinians, to attend a Railroad Convention at Asheville, N. C., where I met the then President, Dr. Carrager, and other officers of the company, as delegates to that convention. There was also a delegation from Greenville, Tennessee, in attendance, the two delegations warmly advocating their respective routes—the one to Morristown, on the East Tennessee and Greenville Road, and the other to Greenville on the same road. The convention adjourned, however, without locating the road, as that was not the special object of the meeting. Since then I have always understood Greenville has been abandoned as the western terminus of the French Broad Road, and I have heard that Tennessee never chartered the road in that State, for the reason, perhaps, that the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Company formed a junction at the same point—Paint Rock—with the French Broad Road. Again: Mr. R. G. Payne, Railroad Commissioner for the State of Tennessee, in his report to the General Assembly of that State in 1857, specifically mentions this road, and places it in his tabular statement of roads, and putting the amount of State aid at $1,140,000. His report is dated October 19, 1857, and on pages 3 and 4 he speaks of the road as follows:

"The Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Company had placed a portion of their road under contract, and some grading was done along the line. The company also expended about two thousand dollars on a bridge across the Holston river. The citizens of Western North Carolina have been engaged during the past summer in an effort to procure the requisite amount for building a railroad from Asheville to Paint Rock, the eastern terminus of the Tennessee road.—Should this effort be successful, it will have no small influence upon the fortunes of the Tennessee road."

I am not informed as to the extent this road has progressed in construction, but I am assured the company is able (having a capital of nearly $200,000,000, including State aid,) and ready to build the road from Morristown, its junction with the East Tennessee and Virginia road, to Paint Rock, as soon as it is reasonably certain the French Broad road will be built to that point. For these reasons I think it is not true that the Greenville mentioned is a "necessary point" on the route I have designated as the French Broad route. It is true that this is a point mentioned in the charter, and the company may build to it, but they are not bound to do so, and would deserve a dunce's stool if they did. Their amended charter (which is not now before me,) as I have before stated, according to my recollection, authorizes the company to commence their road at such point as they please, and also to alter their gauge from Asheville west.

You will allow me to call your attention to another statement of facts. You say "if the French Broad should do a profitable business, North Carolina would appropriate and take possession of it. If it does not pay the road will be left to the State of South Carolina." Is this an "exact statement of facts," or a mere conjecture? What do you mean by "if it does not pay it will be left to South Carolina?" Do you intend to state the fact that the road will not pay expenses?—Remember the rule you have laid down for observance. Again you say "Economy" must be engaged in a vain effort when he undertakes to persuade the people of South Carolina to build the French Broad Road, at their own expense and risk, for the use and benefit of North Carolina, if, or whenever, at any future time, the road may be worth the cost of construction. This is what your "Candor" calls fairness and "a scrupulous exactness in the statement of facts!" Have I been engaged in persuading South Carolina to build the French Broad Railroad at her own expense and for the "use and benefit" of North Carolina? I have endeavored to show, that if the State is to build a railroad across the Blue Ridge, she should adopt that route that will be the cheapest. I am opposed to the State's building any road, especially the Blue Ridge Road, on account of its great cost, and, upon principle, I am opposed to her building the French Broad Road. All we ask is aid in its true sense—which, with the private subscription we confidently expect to raise, we will build the road.

Having answered your "queries" you will as liberally, I hope, answer for me the following:

1. Will not the Blue Ridge Road cost $8,691,677 to build and equip it?

2. Is it not true that the private subscription to the capital stock of the Blue Ridge Company, exclusive of State aid from South Carolina and Tennessee, does not exceed $1,864,857?

3. Is it not true that the Blue Ridge Company expects the State of South Carolina, with the Tennessee State aid of $640,000, to "complete the work?"

4. When the State can attain the same ends for less than $2,000,000, would the expenditure of over $6,000,000 be in conformity with a wise ECONOMY.

The Great Balloon Voyage.

The first grand experimental air voyage to [illegible] place from Washington Square this evening, Professors Wise, La mountain and Gages having made a successful ascension in the mammoth balloon "Atlantic." At 6.40 P. M., the inflation of the balloon was finished, having been witnessed by thousands of citizens, while the Square outside of the enclosure was thronged by excited spectators, and the voyage was commenced. William Hyde, reporter of the Republican, accompanied the æronauts; but should his weight prove an obstruction to the passage of the balloon, he will be landed at a favorable point, and this course will be repeated, if necessary to the accomplishment of the end in view, until all the party, excepting one, together with the boat, are landed—Mr. Wise being determined to reach the Atlantic coast, if such a thing is possible. A package containing letters, St. Louis papers and western exchange papers, was sent by the United States Express, which will be forwarded to their agent in New York from whatever place the æronauts alight. They are expected to reach some point on the seaboard between 9 and 12 o'clock to morrow. Mr. Brooks, manager of the St. Louis Museum, preceeded the main party a few minutes in his balloon "Comet," designing to accompany the "Atlantic" a short distance, and to return in the morning. The weather was favorable, and the balloon took a direction towards Lake Erie, but when last seen was pursuing a course almost due east.

SANDUSKY CITY, OHIO, July 2.

The balloon "Atlantic" passed over this city at 7 o'clock this morning.

CINCINNATI, July 2.

The balloon passed six miles north of Fort Wayne, at 4 o'clock this morning. The small balloon was seen at the same time, a considerable distance south. The large balloon passed Fremont at 7, and Sandusky at 7.30 A. M. Its course was then due east.—It is possible it took a northeasterly direction after passing Sandusky, as nothing has been heard from it on the southern shore of Lake Erie.

CLEAVELAND, July 2.

The balloon passed Fairport, thirty miles East of this point, at 9.30 A. M., and was seen to nearly touch the water. It rose again and disappeared in a northeasterly direction.

SANDUSKY, July 2.

The ærial ship, Atlantic, passed here at 7 o'clock this morning. Its course was East by North. A paper was dropped from it, but it fell, unfortunately, into the lake.—Only three persons were visible. The name of the ship was distinctly seen.

P. S.—The balloon containing Messrs. Wise and Lamontain, which left St. Louis Friday evening, reached Troy, N. Y., Sunday morning, and landed.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The Philadelphia Southern Monitor says that there are only two men who stand a chance of receiving the democratic nomination for President—Wise and Douglas—and that one or the other will be nominated at Charleston. The Monitor is in error in supposing that those two gentlemen are the only ones likely to receive the nomination. Besides others, there is General Joe. Lane, of Oregon, as good a democrat as ever lived—true to the Constitution and the rights of all sections—he will have friends in the Charleston Convention and if nominated will be triumphantly elected. In the halls of legislation and on the battle-field, Joseph Lane has fought for his country; and though hardened and weather beaten by long years of frontier service in defence of the homes of the pioneers, he possesses the traits of character which mark the good man and accomplished gentleman. With such a standard-bearer, the democratic party could not fail of complete success. —*Western Democrat.*

THE BAYONET. Military men have queer ideas of beauty. Old General Napier, in his report of one of his fights, speaks of a gallant regiment that worked "sweetly" with the bayonet, and another old blunderbuss of a fighting man calls the bayonet a "lovely" weapon. A French account of the battle of Magenta eulogizes the bayonet in the most ecstatic terms as the "queen of weapons."

Now, this may be all very fine, but it seems to us that if the man at the *wrong end* of the musket could speak, he might rather doubt the "sweetness" of the bayonet. Half a yard of cold steel in one's abdomen does not promote digestion. Upon the whole, it is unpleasant, or if there be a joke in it, it is so very funny that it tickles those who "take," to death.

But what we meant to say was that in the last resort the bayonet must tell the tale.—The army that uses that sweet and charming instrument best, generally come off conqueror. All the new improvements in fire arms have not deprived pluck and muscle of their predominance.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Political issues are as plenty as Jack Falstaff's "reasons," and down in Mississippi the Judge S. G. Perkins has announced himself as an independent candidate for the Legislature, in Yazoo county, and intends "to run upon an anti-grand jury ticket."

Blondin's [illegible] eat over Niagara [illegible] a Rope.

The morni[illegible] broke bright and beautiful, a few hazy cl[illegible] were in the sky, just enough to hide the [illegible]ardent rays of the sun, and there was a [illegible]st refreshing breeze, and altogether the [illegible]ay was such that a better could not h[illegible] been desired. At an early hour the cr[illegible] began to collect. Every train that [illegible]rived, from every direction, brought its [illegible]roportion of eager spectators, and every [illegible]t of vehicle that is indigenous to Yankee[illegible]and, seemed to be pressed into the service [illegible] convey their quota of people who were compose the immense (for our provincial[illegible]wn) crowd of people who congregated [illegible]re to witness that most daring of all the fo[illegible]hardy feats of modern times. At noon the [illegible]owd amounted to more than 5,000 perso[illegible]s, exclusive of the usual quiet inhabitant[illegible]of this village, who are generally not rous[illegible] from their customary quiescence by any[illegible]ing less exciting than the mortal peril of[illegible]me unhappy one who has been entrapp[illegible]d into the upper rapids and is about to be [illegible]rled over the Falls. The noon trains brough[illegible]t a great augmentation of the already large [illegible]athering, and from that time till 4. p m. constant additions were made to the crowd. By [illegible] o'clock the impatience of the assembly had reached its height, and it was estimated that [illegible]n this time the crowd amounted to [illegible]olve[illegible] lation of this village people, which, as the popu- two thousand, is doing [illegible]somewhat short of

They were not by any means equally distributed, there being about 8,000 on the Canada side, while but four thousand or thereabouts were congregated on the American shore. This is partially accounted for by the fact, that the American end of the rope is anchored in a pleasure ground, the admittance to which is charged at twenty five cents, while our Canadian neighbors have the advantage of free admission to the inspection of the rope and all thereunto appertaining. The crowd though large, was a very quiet one, and no fighting or ill-feeling of any sort marred the general good temper of the occasion. A very large proportion of the persons present were ladies, who were delighted with the day's entertainment.

At precisely half past four o'clock, M. Blondin appeared in the pleasure-garden, where the American end of the rope was fastened. There was a short tight rope erected herein, upon which the daring Frenchman mounted and went through many of his most graceful and pleasing feats, to the great admiration of the spectators. He was dressed in a dress similar to the one frequently worn by acrobats and public gymnastics, viz: pink tights, buckskin moccasins, and spangled tunic of yellow silk; he was bareheaded, without even the fillet of white satin that is frequently worn.

At fifteen minutes past five, he stepped upon the large rope, where he conversed a few minutes with his friends in the most cool and unconcerned manner, having apparently no more doubt of his successfully accomplishing this undertaking than he had of attempting it. As he stood for a minnte on the rope, before stepping out, he addressed the crowd as follows:

"Gentlemen, any one what pleases to cross, I carry him on my back."

No one seemed disposed to accept the kind offer, and having joked a few minutes longer, he at last started on his perilous journey.—He walked rapidly and firmly, as if he had been on a bridge, until he chose to stop to indulge in some gymnastic evolutions for a few minutes. He balanced himself on one leg, sat down, and laid down on the rope at full length, then, recovering himself, he walked to the middle of the river, where he again stopped to accomplish yet another feat not down in the bill. Here standing on the rope, with as much indifference as if it was a solid platform, he deliberately lowered a small line to the little steamboat, the "Maid of the Mist," that had steamed out to that point; to the line was attached a bottle of wine by the captain of the boat, and the bottle being drawn up by the adventurer, who opened it, and making a comprehensive bow to both crowds on the sides of the river, he drank the health of all present; then throwing the bottle into the river, he walked on, stopping no more until he had reached the Canadian shore.

He was exactly nineteen minutes crossing the river, including stops. On his arrival on the Canada shore he was cheered vociferously. He waited here about half an hour, when he prepared to return. At 6.42, he stepped on the rope to commence his return passage. He rested but once, lying down on the rope for two minutes, and accomplishing the return trip in eight minutes.

As soon as he reached the shore, the cheers and shouting were almost deafening. Mr. Blondin, having been permitted an instant for refreshment, was seized by the enthusiastic crowd, and placed on their shoulders and borne about in triumph. He was then placed in a carriage and escorted through the principal streets of the village, the crowd thronging around him on all sides, and cheering him in the wildest manner. He did not appear very much exhausted, and manifested no more fear of nervousness than any ungymnastic novice would at eating his breakfast. He announces his determination to repeat the feat at intervals during the summer.

Thus was successfully accomplished one of the most daring and useless feats that even the fast age has ever witnessed.—*New York Tribune.*

Later from California and China.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.

California advices to June 20, are to hand. The rainy season is over. Two millions of dollars were shipped in the steamer of the 20th June. It was feared at San Francisco that the European war would withdraw ships from the Pacific, and increase the price of goods. Nearly all the American emigrants have left British Columbia. The Legislature of Oregon had failed to elect a United States Senator.

Advices from China state there was much misgiving there as to how the Emperor would receive the new British Ambassador, who was daily expected. The Russian Legation has been established at Pekin.

A DANDY'S occupation is to show his clothes; and, if they could but walk themselves, they would save him of the labor and do his work as well as himself.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER HUNGARIAN.

Highly Interesting Intelligence!

QUEBEC, July 8, 1859.

The steamer Hungarian arrived at this port to-day, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 29th ultimo.

The sales of cotton for the three days amounted to 18,000 bales. The market closed dull, but prices unchanged. Consols 92 3-8 to 92 1-2.

No movements of any importance have been made since the battle of the twenty-fourth. The details of the battle have not yet been received, nor the estimates of the losses. The Austrians and Sardinians admit that the losses were very heavy.

Napoleon says that he took 6,000 prisoners, three flags and thirty cannon.

The Austrians have recrossed the Mincio.

Hess has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army.

LATEST.—The French have crossed the Mincio.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Of the sales of cotton for the three days, speculators and exporters took 3,000 bales. The market closed dull. Holders offered freely, but did not press sales, and quotations were barely maintained. Breadstuffs very dull, and prices declining. Beef, pork and bacon dull. Lard heavy and prices declining. Sugar quiet.

Manchester advices are favorable—the market quiet and dull.

The London money market is slightly stringent.

A despatch dated the 25th, from the Emperor to Eugenie, says: The enemy have withdrawn. Last night I slept in the room occupied in the morning by the Emperor of Austria. General Neill has been appointed Marshal of France. The Austrians crossed the Mincio for the purpose of attacking us with their whole force, but were obliged to abandon their positions and withdraw to the bank of the river. After blowing up the bridges, Garta took thirty cannon and 7,000 prisoners."

Private despatches say that the Austrians had 35,000 placed *hors de combat*, and lost sixteen flags and seventy-five cannon. No circumstantial account of the battle had reached Paris. Private despatches also intimate that the French army suffered so severely as to be nnable to resume the offensive. Vague rumors put the loss of the French at 12,000 killed and wounded. The battle was fought at Salferino.

The Austrians were preparing to fight another battle under Hess. They acknowledge that they were obliged to retreat after suffering extraordinary heavy losses. Napoleon was constantly in the hottest of the battle.

The Emperor of Austria returns to Vienna on important business.

Large reinforcements were constantly leaving France.

An attack on Vienna was expected on the 28th.

175,000 of the Austrian reserves (called the "flower of the army," all veteran troops,) are on the way to Italy.

Five French generals were wounded in the battle of Salferino.

LATEST.—The French passed the Mincio unmolested.

It is reported that the Austrians Emperor will shortly have an interview with the Prince Regent of Prussia.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have issued proposals for subscriptions to the new loan.

A RECONTRE BETWEEN AN EDITOR AND A CANDIDITE FOR CONGRESS.—A personal difficulty occurred at Colerain, N. C., on the 1st inst., betweem H. M. Shaw and C. G. Davenport, editor of the Edenton, N. C., Express. Mr. Davenport struck Dr. Saw with a hickory stick several times, when the Dr. succeeded in wresting the stick out of the hands of Mr. D. and commenced striking him, whereupon Mr. D. drew a pistol and fired upon Shaw, the shot passing through his clothes, but fortunately did not take effect. The difficulty grew out of disparaging remarks made by Dr. Shaw relative to Mr. Davenport and his paper.

Death of Mrs. Everett.

BOSTON, July 5.

The wife of the Hon. Edward Everett died on Saturday night last.

Death of an Ex-Congressman.

RICHMOND, VA., July 5.

Hon. Mr. Goode, an ex-Congressman, died of consumption, on Sunday last.

The Kansas Gold Mines.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.

Reliable letters received in this city from Leavenworth state that gold is being developed in paying quantities in that vicinity. One claim yielded two thousand dollars in three days. Valuable discoveries have been made of gold-bearing quartz veins. Specie is wanted to buy gold dust with.

Great Storm.

HARRISBURG, PA., June 30.

Passengers by the cars this morning report a terrific gale as passing over the country above Williamsport. A gentleman who was at Milton last night says the storm exceeded anything he ever saw. Houses were blown down, trees uprooted and twisted off, and limbs were flying through the air in every direction. In one place a buggy was picked up and carried a square in the town of Milton. It was rumored that barns and houses and trees were destroyed in the track of the hurricane for miles through the country. There was not much rain, and but little thunder and lightning.

☞Major Ben McCulloch, late United States Marshal of Texas, is a prodigy. He not only resigned his office but upon settling up his accounts, the Government found due him $18,06 more than he claimed. During the several years he was in office, he disbursed $160,000 for the Government, and collected under executions and judgments about half a million more and yet he did not steal a dollar nor hold on to a large sum under the pretext that he had offsets against the Government. He deserves a service of plate at the very least. Such a thing has seldom if ever before, been known on the part of an office-holder.

A Chinese Temple.

The Marysville (Cal.) *Democrat* of the 7th May says:

The Chinese, yesterday, were making sacrifices to their idol, *Josh*, and curious it was to see them. They had no general public demonstration, but made their offerings privately in their own houses. Seated in a sort of private sanctuary—something like an open cupboard—was *Josh*, a small image made of China-ware, and presenting anything but a formidable appearance. Near him stood a number of diminutive tapers ready to be lighted, and before him were oranges and flowers. Various smaller images, painted on slips of paper, were stuck up in close proximity, and certain brazen emblems, bearing some kind of meaning or other, were also arranged in the Holy of Holies. The policeman who was with us was about to lay his hand on *Josh* familiarly, to see how a Chinese God would feel to the touch, when a sensation of horror was visible in the countenances of the moon-eyed worshippers.—Several women were very busy making little paper boxes of peculiar shape, the design of which we could not ascertain. Indeed, the whole sacrificial presentment and concomitants were entirely beyond our comprehension. No doubt a clear and reliable explanation of this sacrifice would be interesting.

A Monkey Abducting a Negro.

Under this heading, the Woodville (Miss.) Republican, of the 14th, has the following story:

Sunday [illegible] we were startled from a comfortable nap, by the most distressing cries; we rushed upon the gallery to learn the cause, thinking that we surely had a good local item. We were rather amused, however, when we found that the excitement was caused by a tame monkey that had broken prison, and who, in his perambulations around town, had seen a little negro girl. The monkey being, we presume, of a speculative turn of mind, immediately resolved to embark in the slave trade, and forthwith made an attack on the premi es in which he had discovered the little negro, climbing into the window, pouncing upon his prize and despite the young darkey's screams and yells, was about to carry her off in triumph, when he was driven back by a reinforcement.

From Salt Lake.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.

Later advices from Salt Lake state that Judge Cradlebaugh, who had returned from his circuit, had issued, during his tour, nearly one hundred warrants against persons engaged in the Mountain Meadow massacre, and various other murders. The Judge says that for eighty miles along his route, before reaching Santa Clara, he found human skeletons on almost every camping ground, many of whom were probably murdered last winter by the Indians. He also says that eighty white people were concerned in the massacre on Mountain Meadow. He saw no Charon officials along the route.

A MILLION OF BUFFALO.—Horace Greely, writing from the plains, makes the following estimate of the number of Buffalo:

What strikes the stranger with most amazement, is their immense numbers. I know a million is a great many, but I am confident we saw that number yesterday.—Certainly all we saw could not have stood on ten square miles of ground. Often, the country for miles on either hand seemed quite black with them. The soil is rich, and well matted with their favorite grass.—Yet it is in all, except a very little on the creek bottoms, near to timber, eaten down like an overtaxed sheep pasture in a dry August. Consider that we have traversed more than one hundred miles in width since we first struck them, and that for most of this distance the Buffalo have been constantly in sight, and that they continue for some twenty-five miles further on—this being the breadth of their present range, which has a length of perhaps a thousand miles, and you have some approach to an idea of their countless millions. I doubt whether the domesticated horned cattle of the United States equal the numbers, while they must fall considerably short in weight of those wild ones.

☞The Napoleon (Ark.) *Planter* publishes the following card from a deserted husband:

"Whereas Matilda Pinkham, my wife, has left my bed and board, and whosoever will bring her back shall be suitiabel rewarded, let it be more or less. She has chesnut cullered hare, lite blue iee, lite skin, shuse of a small size, find her, du, or her muther will be distracted, age, 28, Richard Pinkham of Madbury. If you can find out any thing about her, send a lettur to Dareau Postosess of New Hampshire, she went away the 9 of November 1842, before she was married her name was Matilda Hill the darter of Ezra Hill and Hanner Hill of Alton."

STANDING BY HIS FRIENDS.—In the flash times of Vicksburg, when the phrase of "hard case," meant something more than it does now, Harvey Jenkins was admittedly one of the hardest. The sermon being over, the preacher requested all who were friendly to religion to rise and hold up their right hands. The whole audience, apparently, were on their feet. After they were seated again the minister continued: "Now, if there is a single one here who desires to see Satan and his kingdom prosper, he will rise and hold up his hand." Harvey, with some difficulty, got to an erect position and said: "Had the vote been less unanimous, I should have retained my seat; but I make it a *point of honor* never to abandon a friend under adverse circumstances."

SUMMER IN VIRGINIA.—The arrivals at the principal Springs, so far, are said to be nearly three times as great as they were at this time last year. All the watering places in Virginia are rapidly filling up, and the season promises to be a very successful one.

At a hotel-table one day, one boarder remarked to his neighbor: "This must be a very healthy place for chickens." "Why?" asked the other. "Because I never see any *dead ones* about."

Mr. Smith O'Brien returned to Limerick on the 10th from America. He asserts his preference to Canadian habits over those of the United States.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

T. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, July 14, 1859.

TERMS.

The News is published weekly, at $2 per annum, strictly in advance.

FOR CONGRESS,
DAVID COLEMAN,
OF BUNCOMBE.

The Discussion on Tuesday.

On Tuesday last Messrs. Coleman and Vance addressed the people at this place. The spacious court room was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the most respectful attention was given to the entire discussion, continued for nearly four hours.

Mr. Coleman led off in one of the most able and effective speeches ever delivered in this place. He briefly reviewed the history of parties, and taking up the record showed to the satisfaction of every unbiased mind, that Mr. Vance had not occupied the ground which, as the representative of a high toned southern constituency, he ought to have taken;—that he manifested, in short, too great a disposition to "cousin" with the enemies of the South, whenever by so doing he could hope to give the Democratic party a blow. Mr. Coleman was reluctantly compelled to devote a considerable portion of his time to personal matters, as the Opposition have been unusually active in the manufacture and circulation of personal slanders, thereby confessing the weakness of their political props and the necessity they feel of bolstering their cause by unjust and ungenerous aspersions of Mr. Coleman's private character.

Mr. Vance replied in a speech of an hour and a half, in which he labored very hard to convince the people that he had been a "faithful steward" and had acted with sole reference to the interests of his District. When pressed to the wall, and unable to extricate himself in a better way, he had an anecdote ready, and behind the "noise and confusion" would slide on and leave the knotty point. He made an ingenious defence of a very unhealthy record, artfully dodging "hard places," and squirming around ugly corners.—"Zeb" is considerable or more on anecdotes, and makes a very funny speech; but his wit won't save his bacon this time, and signally failed to satisfy the people on Tuesday last. His peculiar talent doesn't fit him for Congress, and the people intend to keep him at home, and let him exercise his "gifts and graces" at his own cost.

The Democrats were fully satisfied with the discussion; and proud of their candidate's able and dignified bearing. The news from every quarter is cheering, and if the discussions throughout the District have been like the one here, Mr. Coleman will lead his opponent by a very heavy majority.

We shall refer more particularly hereafter to one or two points of the discussion, which we have not time to notice to-day.

County Court.

Our County Court is in session this week. The Docket is heavy as usual, and their Worships presiding are despatching the business as fast as possible.

Next week begins a two weeks Extra Term of the Superior Court, with his honor Judge Bailey presiding.

American Cyclopædia.

Vols. 5 and 6 of this great work have been laid upon our table by Dr. Aston, the agent of the publishers, D. Appleton & Co., New York.—We regard this as the greatest work ever issued from the American press. The whole work will comprise fifteen volumes of 750 pages each, got up in the most elegant and substantial style.—Nothing equal to it has heretofore been attempted, and no library will be complete without it.—It can be had in this place at Dr. Aston's Book and Drug Store.

☞Peterson's Magazine for August is on our table. Quite an interesting number,—some fine engravings and several capital articles. Address C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia.

The Scientific American.

The publishers of this widely circulated and popular illustrated weekly journal of machanics and science, announce that it will be enlarged on the first of July, and otherwise greatly improved, containing sixteen pages instead of eight, the present size, which will make it the largest and cheapest scientific journal in the world; it is the only journal of its class that has ever succeeded in this country, and maintains a character for authority in all matters of mechanics, science and the arts, which is not excelled by any other journal published in this country or in Europe. Although the publishers will incur an increased expense of $8,000 a year by this enlargement, they have determined not to raise the price of subscription, relying upon their friends to indemnify them in this increased expenditure, by a corresponding increase of subscribers. Terms $2 a year, or 10 copies for $15. Specimen copies of the paper with a pamphlet of information to inventors, furnished gratis, by mail, on application to the publishers,

MUNN & CO. No. 37 Park Row, New York.

More Africans.

The Mobile Mercury of Saturday last says:—We heard a gentleman who is "up to snuff" say yesterday that another cargo of Africans had been landed upon our Gulf coast, within a few days, and that the captain of the craft that brought them was in our city—he had seen him and talked with him.

☞The Boston *Ledger* says, if Saxe, the poet, should be elected to the executive chair of Vermont, that the Green Mounttain State should be formed into a regular democratic political kingdom, and styled Saxony.

Sales of the Alleghany (Va.) Springs.—The interest of Dr. E. T. Bridges, in this celebrated watering place, consisting of three-fourths, was sold on the 23d ult., for the sum of $45,000—Messrs. John W. Holt & Sons, purchasers.

County Subscriptions.

The County Court of Henderson, in session last week, fixed upon Friday the 29th instant as the day for voting upon the proposition to take $100,000 worth of Stock in the French Broad Rail Road. The friends of internal improvement are confident of the success of the measure. There is, however, and we are sorry to say it, some opposition, manifested by gentlemen from whom their country had a right to expect better things.

From Polk county, which votes to-day on a proposition to take $50,000 worth of Stock, we have the most confident assurances that the people are all right on the question. One letter now lying before us, from one of the best informed men in that county, says—"We will carry the Subscription by an overwhelming majority."

Our information from Madison county is of about the same character, and so far as we can learn there is little or no opposition in that county. Madison votes upon the first Thursday in August.

It would indeed be a matter of deep regret if any one of the counties of the French Broad Valley should hang back on this all-important occasion. We do not believe that such will be the case. Henderson, where alone there is opposition, is a noble spirited county, and never yet flinched at the call of duty or the summons of patriotism, and we are confident that her intelligent sons will march up in solid columns and stand shoulder to shoulder with their brethren of the entire Valley.

From South Carolina we have the most cheering intelligence. Our Road is gaining popularity ond strength every day, and all that is necessary to secure its complete success is for the people of this Valley to do their duty, their whole duty, promptly and cheerfully.

☞Three weeks from to-day the freemen of this District will be called upon to select a Representative to Congress for the next two years.—This is not a mere personal matter—not a question as to whether the honor shall be conferred upon Mr. Coleman or Mr. Vance. He who views it in this light, does not appreciate the importance of the vote he is privileged to give, or the consequences which may follow that vote. It is, we conceive, a question of principle, entirely.—It is in this light we would urge the voters of the District to view it. Despite the election of Mr. Vance last year, we maintain that this is a *Democratic District*, and we call upon the majority of the voters to be true to their principles—to act upon their long cherished faith—to go to the polls and *vote their principles*, losing sight of the men, whatever may be their feelings towards them *as men*. The present is no time to waver or hesitate. The Opposition, to which Mr. Vance belongs, is not the party of the people—is not the party to be entrusted with the reins of government; while on the other hand the Democratic party, to which Mr. Coleman belongs and whose nominee he is, has always, from the foundation of the government, with a few very brief intervals, been the controlling power,—is the author of the wise policy under which we have grown great and powerful as a nation,—the party of the people, identified with the masses, and true to their every right. It is in this aspect, true and just as it is beyond cavil,—that we would urge the people to look upon it. Do not sacrifice your principles, and with them the best interests of your country, to a spirit of indifference. He who does so is not worthy of the name of Democrat. Remember the importance of union and concert of action among the people of the South; and at the same time remember that there is but one National Party, and that upon the maintenance of its organization and power depends the perpetuity of the Union and the peace, safety and prosperity of the South.—Remember these things, fellow-citizens, and cast your votes for David Coleman, the nominee of the Democratic party.

The Rival Camps.

The London *Times* of June 22d says: "Seldom has a more remarkable contrast been presented to the public eye than that contained in the letters from the two rival Camps which we published yesterday. The Austrians and the French are traversing the same country by the same roads; the latter, indeed, follow almost in the very footsteps of the former, while neither side absolutely monopolizes the ordinary advantages of a march. If the French enjoy the sympathies of the population, yet the Austrians are the first on the road, and they are enabled to throw difficulties in the way of those behind them. They destroy bridges, or barricade towns, or face about occasionally and make a stand against the enemy in some favorable position. Every day, too, they are drawing nearer their fortresses and their resources, while the French are continually advancing from their base of operations and closing in upon the formidable lines of an obstinate foe. For all this, however, the contrast between the two armies and their proceedings offers one of the most striking views that could be conceived."

Blondin crosses Niagara River with a sack on his head.—Yesterday afternoon, M. Blondin again crossed the Niagara on a rope and returned, in presence of more than ten thousand people. He started from White's Pleasure Grounds and first walked down the rope nearly one hundred feet backwards.

He then returned, took his balancing pole, and walked to the Canada side. He proposed to put on a sack before leaving the American side but his friends there refused to permit him to do so. The sack was sent round to the Canada end of the rope, and M. Blondin put it over his head and returned with it to the place of starting.—This sack was made of Indian blankets, with places cut for his arms. He had no difficulty in crossing thus blindfolded except that his balancing pole caught two or three times in the guy ropes. He laid down upon the rope in the sack, and performed some other feats. The success of M. Blondin in walking this rope seems to be established now beyond all doubt.

A young man at present residing in this city called upon us this morning to show a letter addressed to M. Blondin, accepting his invitation to carry some one across the Niagara on a rope. The name of this person is Henry L. Young, and he informs M. Blondin that he is 24 years old, is five feet five inches high, weighs 120 pounds, and is ready to mount the back of the intrepid walker and be borne across the great chasm.—*Rochester Union, July 5.*

☞Bear in mind that the Raleigh *Register*, the organ of "the opposition" in North-Carolina, says that as between a national Democrat and a black Republican for President, *it would make no choice.*

Not a Candidate.—The Salisbury *Watchman*, of the 5th inst., contains a letter from Gen. Walkup, in which he declines the nomination for a seat in Congress.

Hon. A. H. Stephens.

This gentleman, it is known, has resigned his seat in Congress, from the eighth district of Georgia. A few days since, he delivered a speech to his constituency in Augusta, a report of which we find in the Constitutionalist. We make the following extracts:

On the question of slavery in the territories, he said:

"He was perfectly willing to remain in the Union; but simply said stay the hand of oppression. As much as he loved and admired the Union, if the South was to be hemmed and hedged in, he was for resistance, sooner than submit to practical or theoretical questions of wrong, he was for resistance.

He believed truth would triumph: all the South wants is decision, union, patriotism; he believed in the power and omnipotence of truth, and would ask for nothing wrong. The great principle to be carried out is expansion—the right of the people of the South to go to the Territories with their slave property, protected by the Constitution, on a platform of equal rights.

The Missouri compromise doctrine, the Texas doctrine, the Territorial doctrine of Rufus King in 1817, have all been abandoned. In the admission of this principle, it was not a triumph of the South, but the triumph of justice, truth and right. The settlement was fully up to the demands of the South. She never asks but for what is right. The principle is now settled that Congress shall abstain from all legislation on the subject of slavery in the Territories, whether as to the North or the South—and the Territories are now open to all sections, and have the privilege of adopting slavery or not, as the people may choose, when they come to form a Constitution. These measures, however, did not go as far as he wished; he would have Congress to give protection to slave property in the public domain as long as it remain in a territorial condition.

In relation to the increase of slave labor he remarked:

As he said in 1850, he would repeat now—there is very little prospect of the South settling any territory outside of Texas; in fact, little or no prospect at all, unless we increase our African stock.

This question his hearers should examine in its length and breadth; he would do nothing more than present it; but it is as plain as anything that unless the number of African stock be increased, we have not the population, and might as well abandon the race with our brethren of the North in the colonization of the territories. It was not for him to advise on these questions, he only presented them; the people should think and act upon them. If there are but few more slave States, it is not because of Abolitionism or Wilmot Proviso, but simply for the want of people to settle them. Cannot make States without people: rivers and mountains do not make themselves, and slave States cannot be made without Africans. I am not telling you, said he, to do it, but it is a serious question concerning our political and domestic policy; and we do not want voters and declaimers so much as thinkers and reasoners. It is useless to wage war about abstract rights, or to quarrel and accuse each other of unsoundness, unless we get more Africans.

Mr. Stephens is in favor of the acquisition of territory. The following extract smacks of fillibustering:

All nations when they cease to grow begin to die; we should then endeavor to expand and grow. Central America, Mexico, are all open to us. He does not believe that the country is large enough; but believes that a diversity of interest will strengthen the government better than if all were homogenous. He looks forward in the future to the acquisition of Cuba; but was never in favor of paying Spain much money for it—not more than one or two millions of dollars. If Cuba wants to come into the Union, he would not ask Spain; but would be in favor of repealing the neutrality laws, so as to give our people a chance to help her in her wish.

He saw no reason why we should pay thirty millions for it; we have already spent several millions in preventing Americans from going to Cuba, and he wants the United States to quit holding the Island, while Spain skins it.

Mr. S. closed his remarks by taking a farewell leave of his constituents. He would not say that he would never hold office under any emergency; for that would be insolent; but if any great emergency should arise, even if it were necessary to shoulder his musket in defence of his country—though he would not do much in that way—yet he could hold himself ready to obey the call of his country.

President Buchanan and his Habits of Life.

One of the Washington correspondents of the New York Tribune gives the following as to President Buchanan's routine of life at Washington:

"He is exacting in the Department discipline and like Nelson, expects every man to do his duty. He works systematically after his fashion ten or twelve hours a day, and is by no means pleased when members of the cabinet are absent. No former President ever explored details in the same manner, and this may be one of the reasons why he is subjected to so many small annoyances, and hears so much personally that had better come through a preparatory channel.

"The door of his reception room is thrown open regularly at one o'clock, except on cabinet days, and then a promiscuous crowd by a sort of conventional courtesy of precedence, tell their griefs, expand upon their services, and submit their applications. The scene is generally amusing, but some sad episodes of privation and distress often tinge these most unceremonious receptions, at which everybody walks in unannounced, and waits for his turn as in the line at a postoffice.—No introductions are required, and no formality is observed, except when the gentler sex appear, when Mr. Buchanan rises to offer civility. Otherwise he is seated with a sort of Dionysius ear to receive everything that may be thrown in. He is a man of methodical habits, of Connestoga constitution, and robust health. He rises early, breakfasts early, reads the papers, and then sits down to work more methodically and laboriously than any one thousand dollar clerk in the departments. It is said that he reads every paper connected with the public business which may be submitted to his inspection, and very often dissents from the reports made by his secretaries, and even the legal opinions of the Attorney General. His exercise is taken in the evening, after which he returns to his office or the drawing-room, and either fulfills private appointments or receives company until ten o'clock.

☞Bear in mind that John A. Gilmer and Z. B. Vance co-operated with the black Republicans in defeating the Postoffice appropriation bill, by which defeat the people are now deprived of some of their accustomed mail facilities. If mail routes are refused or discontinued by the Department, or if route agents are dismissed, remember that this is not the fault of Shaw, or Scales, or Winslow, or Ruffin, or Craige, or Branch, or of the Administration, but of Gilmer and Vance and the black Republicans. Let the people generally know these facts. The motto of such members of Congress as Gilmer and Vance is, *any thing to advance the interests of the opposition and injure the Democratic party.*—What is it to them if the country does suffer, if their political views can be carried out?—*Raleigh Standard.*

Watches and Jewelry.

S. C. WOLF is now at the Eagle Hotel, with a splendid stock of Watches and Jewelry, of every description. Call and see him.

July 14, 1859.

From Washington.

Washington, July 2, 1859.

Capt. Van Vilet, assistant quartermaster, has submitted to the War Department a reply to the charges recently preferred against him for alleged misconduct in connection with the purchase of mules for the army; and the Secretary of War, after mature consideration of the same, has decided that the explanations and testimony furnished render any further notice of the charges uncalled for and unnecessary.

The Postmaster General has ordered of G. F. Nesbitt, of New York, the contractor, one million of stamped envelopes with the new self-sealing improvement. They will be furnished to the public at five cents per hundred more than is charged for the present pattern.

The statement contained in a letter from Camp Floyd, and extensively published, charging the Secretary of War with being personally interested in contracts with Mr. Holliday and others, for supplying flour to the United States troops in Utah, is wholly destitute of truth. The arrangement for this service was made in the regular course of business, after advisement with the proper officer, and by which, compared with the former mode, at least one hundred thousand dollars are saved to the government.

Judge Merrick, of the United States Circuit Court for this District, has, upon appeal, affirmed a decision of the Patent Office to the effect that the patents to Singer & Co., in 1854 and 1856, for improvements in sewing machines, hold good by reason of the public use of the invention for more than two years with the knowledge and consent of Wickersham. Millions of dollars, both to public and private interests, are involved by this decision.

The receipts from customs for the last three quarters of the fiscal year are thirty-seven millions of dollars, or a sum close to Secretary Cobb's estimates last November. The entire customs receipts for the last fiscal year are fifty millions five hundred thousand dollars.

Lieutenant Drake has been ordered to the Congress, and Lieutenant Fairfax to the Mystic.

Ravages of Locusts.—The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch says:

A gentleman who recently traveled from Lexington, Va., to Lynchburg, says that the forests on the road, particularly in the vicinity of the former place, are literally swarming with locusts. He perceived several large branches of trees completely riddled by these insects in making deposits for their eggs. Stalks of wheat are stripped of every blade, and green corn, potatoes, and even tobacco are devoured with astonishing rapidity.

MARRIED,

On the 7th instant, by Rev. William Hicks, Mr. Wm. P. Fortune to Miss Nancy E., daughter of Maj. Wm. F. Davidson, of this county.

DIED,

In this place, on the 5th instant, Ada M., daughter of Thomas D. and Louisa E. Neill, aged four years and two days.

We've laid her to rest where the green oaks wave,
And the winds sigh a requiem above her grave;
She has pass'd from earth in the morning of life,
A stranger alike to its sorrow and strife.

Saved from all harm, behold her now stand,
A crown on her brow and a harp in her hand;—
Oh list! the glad anthems your little one sings:
"Hosana to Jesus, our Saviour and King."

Then mourn not, fond parents, the tie thus riven,
It shall be reunited forever in Heaven.
Ada was sent for a while to gladden your stay,
Then recalled to Heaven, to show you the way.

Her sufferings o'er, and freed from all pain,
Thy child is happy on Canaan's bright plain;
Then meekly bow beneath the hand of his might,
'Tis the Lord, and he doeth all things right.

Arrivals at the Eagle Hotel.

John Burgin, Swannanoa;
H. A. Gilliam, Lady & serv't, Plymouth, N. C.
W. P. Fortune, Swannanoa;
R. P. Johnston, Henderson;
W. A. Johnston, "
Dr. W. C. Kilgore, Horse Shoe
C. Watkins, Ohio;
W. R. Young, Shufordsville;
G. M. Roberts, "
J. M. Stepp, Swannanoa;
John Burgin, "
A. Burgin, "
T. W. Murrell, Asheville;
George Chisholm, Charleston;
John E. McElrath, Tenn.;
Dr. J. C. Baily, New York;
Henry E. Pierepoint, "
Miss E. C. Jay, "
" M. R. Pierepoint "
" Fanny Blake, S. C.
" H. Blake, "
Richard Puryear, Columbia;
Dr. Rutledge & Daughter, Charleston;
Alexander Herbemont, Columbia;
Mrs. " "
Mrs. Clara " "
Miss Gracia Bay & servant, Columbia;
Mrs. Schmit & servant, Aiken;
William Neilson, Tenn.;
Edwin J. Scott, Columbia;
Daniel O. Hugee, Son & Friends, N. Orleans;
W. F. Davidson, Swannanoa;
S. M. Young, "
J. H. Gammon, W. Springs;
G. W. Spier, Fla.;
C. Watkins, Ohio;
D. H. Houser, Georgia;
John Burgin, Swannanoa;
Dr. Krutch, Lady & Children, Greenville, S. C.
R. T. Puryear. Columbia, S. C.;
E. J. Scott, " "
E. S. Tennent, Charleston, "
E. Luze & 3 Children, Newton, N. C.
Dr. & Mrs. Holbrook, Charleston;
Mr. & Miss Rutledge, "
Master Williams, Williamston;
J. F. Terry, Merrittsville, S. C.;
M. A. Abbott, S. C.;
Jas. McNeill, "
Patrick Merrill & Lady, N. C.;
Isaac B. Kelly & Lady, "
J. D. Stanford & Lady: "
T. H. Blount, New York;
William Shaw, "
W. R. Young & Lady, Shufordsville;
John Kavanah, Charleston Hotel;
A. J. McAlpin, N. C.;
E. Rhodes, Alabama;
E. W. Hall, Wife, Daughter & servant, Wilmington;
R. S. Finley, Baltimore;
Jas. E. Martin & Neice, Ga.;
Jas. J. Hall, Tipton Co. Tenn.;
Miss A. Gracy, N. C.
" E. " "
J. S. Davidson, Swannanoa;
J. H. Burgin, "
J. S. Burnett, French Broad;
A. M. Alexander, "
W. M Shipp, Hendersonville;
J. P. Jordan, "
S. C. Bryson, Waynesville;
Joshua Garron, Hendersonville;
H. J. McBrayer, "
Rev. Jas. Blythe, "
Bedford Brown, "
A. J. Miller, French Broad;
W. D. Miller, "

The Examination

And Exhibition of the Reems' Creek Masonic and Sons of Temperance High School will come off on the 28th and 29th instant. The invitation is to all.

At the close of the exercises there will be an Address delivered by Prof. Price, of Asheville.

July 14, 1859, 2w

United States Mail Line,

FROM

Asheville to Charlotte.

DAILY.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the traveling public to the above line of

DAILY STAGES,

connecting at Charlotte with the Daily Trains on the Columbia and Charlotte, and the North Carolina Rail Roads.

To persons going East this is the cheapest as well as the most direct route; and passes through one of the most romantic and beautiful regions of Western Carolina. Running in full view of the celebrated

HICKORY NUT FALLS,

in day light, the traveler has an opportunity of viewing that magnificent and wonderful work of nature. A fine view is also obtained of the loftiest peaks of the world-renowned

BLACK MOUNTAIN.

Many other noted localities cannot fail to interest the traveler.

New and splendid Coaches, fine Stock and the very best Drivers, will insure the comfort, speed and safety of passengers.

Office at Charlotte: Kerr's Hotel.
" " Asheville: Gudger's Hotel.
J. F. SULLIVAN,
Contractor.

July 7, 1859. 6m

☞Charlotte Democrat copy 6 months.

EAGLE HOTEL.

I DESIRE to call public attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it ready for the reception of those who are seeking either health or pleasure, and will spare neither money or trouble to make it a *First Class Hotel.* I have secured the services of an able and experienced Steward from Charleston, to take charge of the dining room, and hope to be able to please even the most fastidious.

Permit me to call attention to the arrivals and departures of the Stages that have their offices at the Eagle:

Greenville, S. C.—Stage arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings; departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings.

Morganton.—Stage leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings; arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights.

Warm Springs and Greeneville, Tenn.—Stage arrives and departs every day but Sunday.

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.

July 7, 1859. tf

GUDGER'S HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS old and well known establishment (formerly Smith's Hotel,) is now in thorough repair, and the Proprietor determined to render the House attractive to its numerous patrons and friends, and the public generally.

He has pleasant rooms and attentive servants, and his table shall at all times be furnished with the very best the country affords.

He has fine stables with plenty in them, and faithful hostlers.

His charges are as follows:

Board per day,	$1 00
" " week	5 00
" " month,	15 00

Children and servants two thirds price.

The Proprietor, with good Assistants, will ever be found ready to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of guests.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

July 7, 1859. tf

378.

EVERY body examine your money for a $10 Bill on the Exchange Bank of Columbia, S. C., No. 378, issued 4th Oct., 1854. If found, let the Editor know it, and you shall lose nothing.

June 30, 1859. 3t

BEEF! BEEF!!

The subscribers take this mode of notifying their old friends and customers that they will next week open a regular beef market again. Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, they will be prepared to furnish the public with the best beef the country affords.

WHITE & ISRAEL.

Asheville, June 23, 1859. tf.

NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville at close of Quarter ending June 30, 1859:

Allison H	Jones Ben (color)
Alford David	Johnston Sam
Brown Nathan	Jenkins F
Brown Wm, Agt	Killgore Dr W C
Branks Elizabeth	Morris Thos
Broadway John	Miller L P
Blackwell D	Miller Henry
Byers A	Monday Miss M
Bartlett J H	Matley A H
Barnett Alex	Merrell J
Ballew Mrs R	Merrell B W
Browning W	Melton B H
"Carona"	Morgan Wm
Case W L	Nims Fred
Carncross John	Patton Mrs Susan
Cole John	Rusk Mr
Clonts George	Rodgers Isaac
" Elizabeth	Rhodes John
Carson Miss G A	Rutledge P S
Coggins R	Rhett Miss A S
Davidson Betsy	Robeson Mrs H M
Dllingham John	Keath Brack
Dwinn Elizabeth	Smith W M jr
Dinn Charles	Strong J M
Frost Edward	Sawyers Wm
Foster T H	Scarver W G
Frisbee Silas	Sumner Henry
Gilliam H A	8 Shope A J
Gill Emma	Saunders J H
Gray Rev W F	Thomasson J J
Gates John	Williams Daniel
Gudger Miss L A	" C T
" Miss Bettie	Wright J C
Hughes Edward	" Joseph
Hayden Sarah A	Wood Robert
Howard Wm	Weaver J L
Howell Miss M E	Wilson F E
Hall & Howes	Ward J M
Jones Gen W F	

J. H. HILLIARD, P. M.

July 5, 1859.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country that he will be in that place about the 1st of August, with a large and well selected stock of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

consisting of everything that is usually kept in a first class Jewelry store, and will sell low for cash. Call and see me. Room at the Eagle Hotel.

J. G. WILKINSON.

July 7, 1859. 2w

1859. 1859.

United States Mail Line,

FOR THE EAST.

Change of Schedule!

THE Trains of the Western North Carolina Rail Road are now running DAILY to the Catawba river, (and by the first of September will reach Newton,) leaving Salisbury, on the arrival of the Northern mail, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., connecting with C. S. BROWN & CO.'S

Line of 4 Horse Coaches

For MORGANTON and ASHEVILLE, running DAILY to Newton, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, through to Asheville, without any detention, and *TEN HOURS IN ADVANCH* of any other line. Returning from Asheville: leaves on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, arriving in Salisbury next days to breakfast; connecting with the trains of the North Carolina Rail Road going North, which will be

24 Hours in Advance

Of any other Stage Line from Asheville—crossing the Blue Ridge at NOON-DAY, going and coming; thereby securing the finest view of the celebrated peaks of the BLACK MOUNTAIN—Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Clingman—to be had from any point;—passing within 10 miles of the "Black Mountain House," and connecting with the Hacks of that establishment.

☞Families and invalids, four or more, by stopping over at Newton, can take our *EXTRA COACH* for Morganton in day light, if they prefer it; thus avoiding night travel from Salisbury to Asheville. The same accommodation is provided for those passing from Asheville to Salisbury, by stopping at Morganton over night, and taking the *Extra Coaches* in the morning, for the Rail Road.

This Stage Line has been in successful operation four years, and no serious accident has ever occurred on it; and without fear of contradiction we will say it is the *most pleasant, expeditious, nearest,* and *cheapest route,* East or West.

☞One of the Proprietors will be found at the head of the Railroad, and the other at Morganton, ready to accommodate all wishing to take our Stages.

☞Stage Office: In Morganton, at the "Walton House." In Asheville, at the "Eagle Hotel."

C. S. BROWN & CO.
Contractors.

July 1st, 1859. 3m

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

ON the 30th day of August next, we will sell on the premises, the valuable FARM belonging to the Estate of the late J. W. Harris, and lying on the Main Broad River, 17 miles west of Rutherfordton, and 23 miles east of Asheville, on the Hickory Nut Road, containing about

800 Acres,

A large portion of it good BOTTOM LAND.

The place has long been known as one of the best stands in the up-country, and the mountain scenery in the vicinity cannot be surpassed in the United States.

Persons desirous of purchasing will of course examine for themselves.

---ALSO---

Some four other Tracts of Land in the vicinity.

TERMS.

One fourth cash; the other three-fourths in one, two and three years, with bond and approved security, and title withheld until the last payment is made.

—ALSO—

One hundred and one Shares in the Hickory Nut Turnpike Company, will be sold at the same time and on the same terms.

C. L. HARRIS,
B. SHERRILL, } *Executors*

June 30, 1859. tds

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Insurance Company,

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alexander Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*,
John R. Williams,
C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee.

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,949, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

A. T. Summey, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.

State of North Carolina,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

In Equity.—Spring Term, 1859.

Hiram McLeon vs. Enos McHenry and Wm. R. McConnell.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants Enos McHenry and Wm. R. McConnell, are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in some newspaper in this State for six weeks, commanding said non resident Defendants to be and appear before his Honor the Judge of the Court of Equity to be opened and held for said county of Cherokee at the Court House in Murphy on the 1st Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint of Hiram McLeon, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.

Witness, F. P. Axley, Clerk & Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 1st Monday in March, 1859. Issued June 20th, 1859.

F. P. AXLEY, *C. & M. E.*

Printer's fee $5.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

W. A. PATTON, *N. G.*

J. P. SAWYER, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.,

AND

J. G. HARDY, M. D.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Office—front room in the Temperance Hall Building, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

Asheville, Feb. 17, 1859. tf.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

☞Office first door south of the Bank☜

January 6, 1859.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

January 11, 1855.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located in ASHEVILLE, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession. He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1858.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a partnership for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, in all their branches, under the firm and style of

MORRISON & SUMMEY.

Office, one door below J. A. Patton's store, and nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

Calls promptly attended at all hours, day or night, and in our absence calls left at the store of Summey, Spears & Co., will receive our prompt attention.

W. MORRISON, *M. D.*
D. F. SUMMEY.

Asheville, March 31, 1859. tf.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 1½ miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.

March 17, 1859. 1y

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his serviees to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the last three days of each month, for the purpose of prescribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicted will please take notice. He offers this card through numerous solicitations from different persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison's Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, 1858.

David Coleman,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853. tf.

W. L. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16, 1858.

R. H. CANNON,

Attorney at Law,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

October 21, 1858. 1y

SAM. C. BRYSON,

Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.

February, 1859.

H. A. BOONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District.

Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

C. W. GILLESPIE,

Attorney at Law,

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Claims of all kinds sent to him for collection will meet with *early* and *prompt* attention.

January 20, 1859. 6m

Gudger's Hotel,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

The Southern, Eastern, Morganton and Murphey stages, stop at this House.

Asheville, October 7, 1858

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
Before The People
Before The People
Before The People
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
And Flux.
And Flux.
And Flux.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
For Plantations.
For Plantations.
For Plantations.

For sale in Asheville, by E. J. ASTON.

THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY

SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE

BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE

FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.

SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL

IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
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IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN

HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
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HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE

WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE

WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME

OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET

WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE

MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY

AND PERMANENTLY
AND PERMANENTLY
AND PERMANENTLY
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AND PERMANENTLY

THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
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THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY

TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE

Every Druggist and Country Merchant should keep a supply of this valuable Remedy, not only from the profits that accrue from its sales, but as an act of philanthropy towards suffering humanity. It will be made to the especial and pecuniary interest of all Druggists to purchase by

W. W. BLISS & CO., PROPRIETORS

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.

July 7, 1859.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent his STORE HOUSE, opposite Gudger's Hotel. It is too well known to render a description necessary.

J. S. SMITH.

Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy

Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale

Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.

100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
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100,000 Packagrs

Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina

In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.

It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure

If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
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If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,

Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
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Any Case of Dyspepsia
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Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia

Liver Disease,
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General Debility,
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Palpitation,
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Palpitation,
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Palpitation,

Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,

Giddiness,
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Giddiness,
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Giddiness,

Depressed Spirits,
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Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
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Loss of Appetite,
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Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,

Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,

It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to

Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;

It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form

In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.

Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should

Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.

Send a Postage Stamp to the Proprietors for their Pamphlet on "Diseases of Stomach and Bowels."

W. W. BLISS & Co., Proprietors.

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.

July 7, 1859.

BLANKS

Of every description always on hand and for sale at this Office.

A Purifier of the Blood, and certain cure for Scrofula or King's Evil, Lumbar Abscess, Hip Disease, White Swelling, all Diseases of the Skin, Diseases of the Liver, Diseases of the Kidneys and Spine, Chronic Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Asthma, Jaundice, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Debility following Intermittent or Malarious Fevers, and all diseases arising from the excessive use of Mercury.

The Vegetable Alterative is offered to the public as a radical cure for the above named diseases, arising wholly or in part from impurity or vitiation of the blood—the basis of its success rests upon the well-known alterative properties of Spanish Sarsaparilla, which is imported expressly for the compounder of this medicine in all its purity; it is then, with the addition of other medicinal plants—alteratives and tonic in their action—manufactured with great care, and concentrated in a palatable form, making by the combination one of the best Alterative Medicines ever used. It is mild, yet active, in its operation; it renovates, while it removes the cause of disease, and may be used by all with confidence and safety.

It is an Alterative Tonic and is peculiarly adapted to malarious sections of the country—it eradicates thoroughly all traces of chronic debility which so often follows an attack of severe or protracted cases of intermittent fever. In the South and West it has been thoroughly tried, and has never failed to restore the invalid to health, sometimes after all other remedies have failed.

In diseases arising from an excessive use of mercury or other mineral medicines, it is unsurpassed in the thorough and prompt manner in which it eradicates all diseased matter from the blood and glandular system.

In all cutaneous diseases it acts like a charm, and in such diseases as Scald Head, Salt Rheum, and Skin Diseases of every kind, it is without an equal in its curative effects.

In the combination there are remidies that act directly on the Liver and Kidneys, and therefore it proposes to relieve these organs when in a torpid or inactive state. In relieving these and other organs, and being a purifier of the blood, it claims to be a cure for that loathsome disease, Scrofula.

The Alterative is put up in pint bottles. Accompanying each bottle is a pamphlet setting forth the nature and character of the several diseases for which it proposes to be a cure.

All agents and others who have the Alterative for sale are supplied with these pamphlets for distribution. Ask for one and read it.

This medicine has been extensively used by many physicians of eminence throughout the South and we have letters from many of them, speaking in the highest terms of its action as an Alterative Tonic Remedy. We are at liberty to refer to Dr. King of Louisburg, N. C.; Dr. Claiborne of Petersburg, Virginia; Drs. Wilson and Sanders, Marianna, Florida; Drs. Blunt, Hart, and Butler, Greenwood, Fla.; Dr. C. A. Hentz, Quincy, Fla; Dr. E. M. Fant, Bankston, Miss., and many others.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.

June 16, 1859. 6m.

Flats! Flats! Flats!

FOR children, misses and ladies; trimmed and untrimmed. A large lot, and pretty of course, at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Leather, Leather.

UPPER, sole and harness, always to be found and of the best quality at

GAINES, DEAVER & CO'S.

April 7, 1859.

DO you want a coat, pants, vest, shirt, boots, shoes, or hat? If so, you can be supplied with a fashionable article, at prices to suit the times, by applying to

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Chapman are hereby notified that they have placed their notes and accounts in the hands of W. L. TATE for collection, with whom all settlements are to be made.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

March 24, 1859.

COMING IN.

OUR Spring and Summer Stock is now being received, having recently been purchased in the Northern markets by

DR. D. F. SUMMEY,

long and favorably known in the market as a man of taste and judgment in such matters. We pledge ourselves to our best efforts to please, as our motto is, "live and let live."

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

March 31, 1859.

Iron, Nails and Castings.

A First rate lot of Iron, Nails and Castings; just received. Over 2000 lbs. of Oven Lids, of all sizes and descriptions.

J. A. PATTON.

Nov. 25, 1858.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

MERRIMON & SONS,

ARE now receiving, direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a heavy assortment of rich and beautiful Goods, suited to the season, embracing every variety of

DRY Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

They invite particular attention to a rich assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

and feel satisfied that they will be pronounced beautiful. They have everything usually kept in a retail establishment, all bought upon the most favorable terms, and going off rapidly at low figures.

Call at Hugh Johnston's old stand, opposite the Court House, and you cannot fail to be pleased with both Goods and prices.

Asheville, April 21, 1859.

To Post Masters.

POST MASTERS are notified that Distribution service ceases at this Office on the 1st July proxima. They will please observe this, and not send mail matter to this Office to be Distributed.

J. H. HILLIARD,
Post Master at Asheville, N. C.

June 2, 1859. 4w

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c.

In view of the fact that every member of the human family is more or less subjected to some of the above complaints, besides innumerable other conditions in life, which, by the assistance of a little knowledge or exercise of common sense, they may be able so to regulate their habits of diet, and with the assistance of a good tonic, secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is, certainly, that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life; for this end Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation called HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which at this day is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease. Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent when taken in all its various forms, than any other; the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? Every country have their Bitters as a preventive of disease, and strengthening of the system in general, and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which has attended to advance the destiny of this great preparation in the medical scale of science.

FEVER AND AGUE.

This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short space of time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be defeated and driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, any of the above stated diseases can not be contracted when exposed to any ordinary conditions producing them, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and rendering unnecessary any change of diet or interruption to usual pursuits, but promotes sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in advanced years

Who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and needs only to be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing, these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtues of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all Druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America and Germany.**

SCOVIL & MEAD,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
Wholesale Agents.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.

June 16, 1859. 1y

GROCERY STORE AND STAND, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of changing his business, offers his present entire stock of Groceries and Liquors for sale. His stock is heavy, fresh and complete, embracing, in part, a heavy stock of

Fine French Brandy, Seignette Brandy, Superior Old Blackberry Brandy, Champagne Brandy, Ginger Brandy, Raspberry Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Old Rye Whiskey, Rye Whiskey xxx, Fine Old Nectar Whiskey, St. Croix Rum, Jamaica Rum. A heavy stock of fine Assort. Candies. Good stock of Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff. Good Supply of No. 1 Indigo. Nuts and Raisins, Mackerel, Oysters, Clams, Spun Thread, Schnapps, Tea, Domestics, &c., &c., &c.

The entire stock will be sold on accommodating terms.

If desired, the house will be sold with the goods.

Terms made easy, if the money is properly secured.

Call on the subscriber, in the South end of Asheville, for further information.

T. C. WINGATE.

Asheville, April 28, 1859. 3m

Pressed for Money!

ALL persons indebted to J. H. Gudger for board, will please come forward and pay up immediately.

After the 1st day of May all regular boarders will be required to settle up monthly, and all transient boarders to settle daily.

J. H. GUDGER.

April 25, 1859. 3m

Cranberry Iron.

A Large lot of wagon tire, plow molds and bull-tongue Iron, manufactured at the celebrated

CRANBERRY WORKS,

just received and for sale by

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 21, 1859.

Bonnets, Flats and Bloomers!

THE latest style and fashion, trimmed and untrimmed, just received, very cheap.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO

April 7, 1859.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED by Dr. Sanford, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents *nightmare*.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.

One dose of two tea spoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *cholera morbus*, and a preventive of *cholera*.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long spell of sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice*, removes all allowness or unnatural color from the face.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for *Fever and Ague, chill Fever*, and all Fevers of a *Billious type*. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists.—Sold also by

E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

April 28, 1859. 1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge*. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

GREENVILLE

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of

American & Italian Marble,

to which he would call the attention of those in want of a suitable memento to mark the spot where repose the remains of their departed relatives and friends.

Carving and Lettering of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.

Refer to D. G. Westfield, Gower, Cox, Markly & Co., Col. D. Hoke, J. A. David, and Dr. M. B. Earle, Greenville; Rev. A. W. Cummings, Asheville.

JAS. M. ALLEN.

Winslow W. Smith, Agent at Asheville.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 24. 1859. 3m

ALL THE

PUREST AND BEST

PATENT MEDICINES,

MAY BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES AT

ASTON'S.